Admiral Schley Wants Findings of

Court Reviewed.

"If they're Rich's Shoes they're proper."

Ten-one F-Cor. 10th. Entire Building-" 'Phone 150."

Shoes especially made for snowy, slushy weathernearly impervious to dampness-are shown here in complete assortment. Such are for wear without rubbers, having thick soles and are of leather which will keep out the dampness and cold. That style can be put into such footwear is evidenced by the exclusiveness of the effects we show.

It is sound advice that we give when we tell you to protect the feet from dampness if you would avoid sick-

We direct your attention to the new effects just arrived in women's evening and reception slippers of satin, kid and patent leather. We call especial attention to these because they are the latest emanations from the leading shoemakers and style setters of the land and because they've been approved by fashion's leaders.

If you are interested in any of the sports which are favorite with those in social circles then you must be interested in the question of the footwear best suited for wear while engaged in them.

For hunting—for shooting -for golfing-for fencingfor riding—we show all the exclusive shapes and effects.

B. RICH'S SONS. High-Grade Footwear, Ten-one F St.

Hoeke's.

Another

of these all-around clearances doesn't occur for six months.

That's why you should get a six months' supply NOW.

1/4 off Furniture. Carpets, Rugs and Upholstery Goods

materially reduced. Small deposit reserves selections.

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Fresh Butter.

HOSE who are particular that the butter for their table be perfectly fresh should buy our "Elgin Creamery." It's received direct from Elgin, Illinois, every week (not cold storage \$1.50 butter)—5-lb. box only...... Breuninger's, 720 13th St.

CAFE. DAIRY AND ICE CREAM DEPOT. js29-w,f,m,14

having three hundred cower knows whence it comes. know it is clean because we have clean cows, clean barns, clean fodder, clean water, clean milkers, clean cans and clean bottles. We sell it at 8 cents per quart bottle. Send us your order today and get one of our pretty calendars.

Ashburn Farm Dairy,

Curse DRINK

White Ribbon Remedy. CAN BE GIVEN IN GLASS OF WATER, TEA OR COFFEE WITHOUT PATIENT'S KNOWLEINGE. White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "a tippler," botal drinker or d-unkard. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using WHITE RIBBON REMEDY.

Indorsed by members of W. C. T. U. Mrs. Mo' RE, Superintendent of the Woman's Caristian Temperance Union, writes: "I have tested Wn'e Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drunkards and the cures have been many. In many cases the Rêmedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse White Ribbon Remedy. Members of our union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

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Mrs. WEST, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, states: "I know of so many people redeemed 'rom the curse of drink by the use of White Ribbon Remedy that I carnestly request yot to give it a trial." For sale by druggists everywhere or by mail, \$1.00. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. A. M. TOWNSEND (for rears secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 218 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, Miass. Sold in Washington at Stevens' Pharmacy, 5th ', and Pa ave.

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Grand Exhibition of Most Gorgeous and Luxurious Gems of Oriental Arts.

Davidyan's,

Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa. ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK IN 1883.

807 Vermont Ave.

A New Permanent Rug Store.

A New Permanent Rug Store.

Bates and daughters are passengers on this vessel.

Quartermaster General Ludington is informed that the transport Crook left Singastates that only by the action for which he prays in this relation can exact justice be done him, within the contemplation of the precent under the platton of the precent under the petition concludes:

"And your petitioner most respectfully states that only by the action for which he prays in this relation can exact justice be done him, within the contemplation of the precent under the platton of the platton of the platton of the platton of the precent under the platton of the platton of

For the Children. APPEAL TOPRESIDENT

TO KEEP THEIR DIGESTION PERFECT NOTH ING IS SO SAFE AND PLEASANT AS STUART'S DYSPERSIA TARLETS

after every meal to insure perfect digestion an

But it is not generally known that the Tablets are just as good and wholesome for little folks as for their elders.

Little children who are pale, thin and have no appetite, or do not grow or thrive, should use the tablets after eating and will derive great benefit

Mrs. G. H. Crotsley, 538 Washington st., Ho-

boken, New Jersey, writes: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets just fill the bill for children as well as

for older folks. I've had the best of luck with

them. My three-year-old girl takes them as read-

ily as candy. I have only to say 'tablets' and she

A Buffalo mother, a short time ago, who de

spaired of the life of her babe, was so delighted

with the results from giving the child these tab-

lets that she went before the notary public of

Erie Co., N. Y., and made the following affidavit: Gentlemen: Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were

recommended to me for my two-months-old baby, which was sick and puny, and the doctors said

to the hospital, but there found no relief. A friend mentioned the Stuart Tablets and I pro-

cured a box from my druggist and used only the large sweet lozenges in the box, and was delighted to find they were just the thing for my baby. I feel justified in saying that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets saved my child's life.

MRS. W. T. DETHLOPE.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th
lay of April, 1897. HENRY KARIS,

For bables, no matter how young or delicate, the tablets will accomplish wonders in increasing

flesh, appetite and growth. Use only the large

sweet tablets in every box. Full sized boxes are sold by all druggists for 50 cents, and no parent

should neglect the use of this safe remedy for all

stomach and bowel troubles if the child is alling in any way regarding its food or assimilation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been known fo years as the best preparation for all stomach trou-bles whether in adults or infants. ja29&31

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It reaches every important commercial point in the United States and Canada, and

It maintains genuine and aggressive com-petition, resulting in low rates and good

Public patronage is essential to the con-

These are a few of the reasons why you should

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Josiah R. Bailey, 820 TTH ST.

for years, and I have tried everything I

heard of, and have been in the hospital

at times. I have had bleeding piles,

and felt terrible. An aunt of mine came

from the country to see me and she

made me take Ripans Tabules. I first

took two four times a day, then I took

one at each meal, and then one every

day. At the end of two weeks I felt a

great change. I thank Ripans for re-

At druggists.

The Five-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year. jy26-312t,42

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Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, maiaria and all kinds of fevers. AGENTS, E. FOUGERA & CO., NEW YORK-de4-w-52t-14

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"C. B." Special Trunk, \$8.50.

Becker's, 1328 FEBBIR

-The best mate-

rials mean the best

-This is headquarters for everything that is best and reliable in art supplies. Complete equipments for class or studio work or any of the little things that are constantly needed by art workers may be had here at the most equitable prices.

-Pyrography outfits, \$4.25 up.

Geo. F. Muth & Co.,

Formerly 418 7th Street.

art work.

lieving me of all I suffered.

40 Offices in Washington,

"SKATES."

Notary Public in and for Erie Co., N. Y.

day of April, 1897.

drops everything else and runs for them."

Thousands of men and women have found Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the safest and mosi reliable preparation for any form of indigestion PETITION PRESENTED BY COUNSEL r stomach trouble. Thousands of people who are not sick, but ar

Copious Extracts of Testimony at Recent Inquiry. GROUNDS FOR REVERSAL

> The Navy Department has made public Admiral Schley's appeal, delivered to the President about a week ago. The department's "comment" will be published in a

Admiral Schley appeals to the President as the chief executive and commander-inchief of the army and navy, "vested with power to regulate and direct the acts of the several executive officers thereof," and he asks that the President review the findings of the court. He asks this on three grounds, in each basing his appeal upon the findings of Admiral Dewey, as opposed to the majority report. These three grounds are set out compendiously in the petition, which fills about eight printed pages of a pamphlet and is signed by Admiral Schley and by Messrs. Rayner, Parker and Teague of his counsel. Attached to the petition are three exhibits, "A," "B" and "C," each made up of copious extracts from the testimony taken by the court of inquiry to confirm the statements of fact made in the petition itself.

Commander on July 3, 1898. In this latter document the first ground of appeal is against the holding of Secretary Long, in his indorsement on the court's findings, that "the conduct of the court in making no finding, and rendering no opinion on those questions (that of command, and of credit for the victory), is approved-indeed, it could, with propriety, take no other course, evidence on these questions during the inquiry having been excluded by the court." On this point the petition says that the Secretary of the

miral Dewey said: "Commodore Schley was the sentor officer of our squarron off Santiago when the Spanish squarron attempted to escape on the morning of ally 3, 1898. He was in absolute command, and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the

Navy was in error in stating that the court excluded testimony to show that, as Ad-

total destruction of the Spanish ships."
On this point the petition says:
"And your petitioner, 'the applicant' before said court of inquiry, now files with this petition an argument, together with a resume of the testimony taken during the nquiry in so far as it relates to the ques tion as to who was in command at the battle of Santiago, in support of his plea that the presiding member of the said court act-ed within his authority and jurisdiction in reporting his opinion as hereinbefore set forth, and that the majority members of the said court failed in the discharge of a most important duty devolving upon them under the precept, in that they did not re-port their opinion upon the said question; that it was incumbent upon such majority members to consider and determine the said question for the reason that only by said question for the reason that only by so doing could they determine the propriety of the conduct of the said Schley in said battle, since, it being a fact that he did assume command of the American forces therein engaged, his action would, in the absence of the right and duty so to do, have been highly censurable, and upon the questions of such right and duty and the propriety of his conduct in the premises the said Schley was entitled, under the precept, to a finding and an opinion from the majority members as well as from the minority nember of the said court; and your petitioner respectfully requests that the said argument and resume of testimony (which are attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A") be considered as a part of his petition and as the basis for his prayer for relief

In the premises."

Therefore the petitioner asks the President to annul Secretary Long's indorsement on this point, and that he specifically approve of Admiral Dewey's statement on that point above referred to, declaring that Schley was in command at the battle of Santiago. He says that only in this way can exact justice be done under the precent.

Alleged Withdrawal at Night.

The second ground relates to the alleged withdrawal of the squadron at night from Santiago bay and the character of the blockade, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises, and was one of the points upon which Admiral Dewey specifically dissented. The petition recites the findings of the court to the effect that the flying squadron did not withdraw at night, and declares that, by this statement, the court obviated the necessity of expressing its opinion on that particular point. The petition says:

"It appears from the report of the said court that while the court found the perti-nent facts of the blockade of Santiago harbor to be as stated, the concurring mem-bers thereof, in the statement of their opinion, which statement they were as has been hereinbefore shown obligated to make, have falled utterly and entirely to report their opinion upon the question of whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom was established and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premise, as is by said eighth specifi-

cation required."

It is declared that under this specification -the eighth-more than a majority of all the witnesses was examined, and about one-third of the whole period of the in-quiry was consumed in its consideration, yet "notwithstanding the facts herein set forth, all of which appear upon the record of said court, the concurring members thereof have failed utterly and entirely to discharge the most important duty imposed upon them by the terms of the said specification, which duty was to report their opin-ion upon the questions of whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor to prevent the escape of the enemy's ves-sels therefrom was established and the pro-priety of Commodore Schley's conduct in

Therefore Admiral Schley asks the President ot annul the Secretary's indorsement which "makes valid the failure of the mawhich "makes valid the failure of the majority members thereof to report their opinion upon that portion of the said eighth specification." And it is also asked that there be substituted therefor Admiral Dewey's holding "The blockade of Santiago was effective." Otherwise the petitioner declares that he will be without a finding or opinion upon one of the most important specifications of the precept.

From Key West to Santiago. The third ground recites Admiral Dewey's opinion to the effect that the passage from Key West to Clenfuegos was made by the Flying Squadron with all possible dispatch, having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with sufficient coal; that the blockade of Cienfueges was effective; that the Adula was permitted to gain information; and finally that the passage from Cienfuegos to a point off Santiago was made with as much dispatch as possible, while keeping the squadron a unit. The petition declares that this opinion, while at variance in certain points with the majority opinion, is the only one justified by the evidence and facts before court, and it is asked that the Secretary's approval of the majority findings be set aside and annulled in each instance where it is at variance with Admiral Dewey's opinion, and that the latter's opinion should be approved for reasons heretofore set out in the bill of exceptions filed with the Secretary Long's indorsement which states "As to points on which the presiding member differs from the opinion of the majority is approved," and that in place he substitute and approve the declaration of Admiral Dewey on the points above referred to, connected with the blockade of Cienfuegos and the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos and the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos and thence to Santiago. The petition concludes:

"And your petitioner most respectfully information; and finally that the passage

Testimony Regarding Command.

Exhibit A is an arginest and a resume of testimony devoted attin by to determining the question of the price of the sixty-two tritled pages which make up the petition and exhibits. It discusses the right of the question of command the fact as to whether or not it act ally ideas of the precept and instruction and the precept and instruction directed to the court to "thoroughly in the circumstances bearing up a Schley's conduct and the subject of the investigation," and it is argued that under the general, as well as under this specific authority, the court had full power to investigate, and was not required to limit the inquiry to Schley's conduct in connection with the specific directions contained in the precept.

It is declared that the court and actually

specific directions contained in the precept.

It is declared that the court and actually investigate, under this general authority, certain details of Schley's conduct outside of the specific directions, and it is pointed out that the movement of the flying squadron, from new West to Cienfuegos, was one of the subjects of inquiry not specified in the precept. Therefore counsel hold that it is an incontestible fact that the court was authorized to determine the question of command at the battle of Santiago.

It is also declared that the record of the court shows that Schley did actually exercise the powers and assume the responsibilities of command over the American forces in the battle, and, if he did this, in the absence of any right so to do, then, under the naval regulations, Lis conduct would have been "grossly insubordinate and calculated to weaken the lawful authority of his proper commanding officer, and as such would have heen highly consurable and calculated to weaken the lawful authority of his proper commanding officer, and as such would have been highly censurable, and should have been so held by the court. It is further stated that the court itself did not deny its right to inquire into this subject of command, and that the Secretary of the Navy never did, his disapproval of Dewey's declaration being based "solely upon an erroneous statement that the court had excluded evidence in relation thereto." Attitude of the Court.

The counsel then take up the question of fact as to whether the court did actually entertain and consider the question of command, and to determine tals point they submit a great number of excerpts from the official record of the court. These are based on testimony given by many officers, including Commodore Howison, who. in the course of an interview on board ship, spoke of Sampson as being in command; Commander Heilner, being in command; Commander Heilner, Commander Sharp, Lieutenant Doyle, Captain Dawson, Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, Lieutenant Bristol, Admiral Taylor, Captain Cook, Lieutenant Commander Sears, Lieutenant McCauley, Lieutenant Webster, Ensign Marble, Lieutenant Commander Griffin, Lieutenant Commander Nicholson, Lieutenant Simpson, Lieutenant Ackerman, Lieutenant Eberle, Lieutenant Ackerman, Lieutenant Eberle, Lieutenant Johnson, Captain Clark and Admiral Schley himself. In addition Schley includes the testimony of some of the newspaper witnesses and quotes portions of Mr. Rayner's argument, where he was allowed to discuss the subject of command. All of these, it is respectfully submitted, "amounted to a formal entertainment and consideration by the said court of this question and obligated it to find the fact and report its opinion thereupon.

Obligation of the Court. As to the general obligation upon the court to determine this question of command, the counsel declare that they should

have done so because:
"(a) The question has never been considered and determined by a body of competent jurisdiction having before it all the facts and all the parties interested.

"(b) That a doubt existing as to who was actually in command at the battle of Santiago, there arose in the navy of the United States, and among the people at large, a controversy over this point, which controversy, without being instigated, fostered, or countenanced by your petitioner, has waged for more than three years to the great detriment of the good of the service. great detriment of the good of the service and to the hurt of those most concerned in the said question.

"(c) That in the course of the said controversy your petitioner was made the object of most unjust accusations, affecting his personal and public character, which accusations were inspired by those who sought to establish the fact that he did not command at the said battle, and that owing o said accusations he has suffered much

"(d) That the said controversy brought about a condition which resulted in all those persons present and participating in said battle being denied the rewards which a generous country is disposed to grant those who serve it well in war. "(e) That the said controversy can only be terminated and justice done to those to

whom justice is due upon the rendition by a body of competent jurisdiction, having before it all facts and parties concerned, of the decision upon this question, which decision shall be final and conclusive. '(f) That such a decision will result in the betterment of the service, by closing a deplorable controversy, which now divides the service into hostile factions; that, fur-

ther, such a decision will perpetuate in his-tory the true facts surrounding one of the greatest naval conflicts of modern times and one of the greatest naval victories ever achieved by this country.

"(g) That in asking for a court to pass upon his conduct during the war with Spain

your petitioner expected by such action and its consequences to secure a judgment so final and conclusive as to terminate the said controversy and relieve the service of a most baneful contention. "(h) That in this respect his desire was shared by the Navy Department, which created the court and vested it with ample

uthority in the premises. "(i) That under the circumstances and conditions herein set forth it became the duty of the said court to pass upon this question, to the end that the said controversy might be terminated, the truth properly perpetuated in history, justice done the deserving, and the good of the service con-

Propriety of Dewey's Action. The counsel next take up the question of

the propriety and justice of Dewey's opinion that Commodore Schley was in absolute command in the battle of Santiago, and is entitled to the credit of the glorious vietory, and they quote many excerpts from the testimony to establish the correctness of this conclusion. It is recited that Samp-son signaled to "disregard motions com-mander-in-chief" when he started eastward that morning, thereby conferring command upon Schley, and the naval regulations are cited at length on that point. It is asserted that the official record shows that the New York did not reach the scene of the last surrender of Spanish ships until one hour nd thirteen minutes after the battle ended, and that at 9:35 on the morning of July 3 the New York was out of sight of every ship of the blockading squadron but one, making it impossible for Sampson to communicate with any of them. Counsel also cite Secretary Long's statement to the Senate that Sampson was proceeding toward Siboney when the Spanish ships emerged under orders from the department to conferwith Shafter, and it is held that these orders detached him temporarily from his command. Counsel therefore hold that Schiey was actually in command at the battle for the following reasons:

Schley's Claims to Command. (a) By virtue of him rank as second in command of the squadron before Santiago.

(b) By virtue of his rank as senior line officer on the spot, authorized by the 'Regulations for the Government of the Navy of the United States, to sesume command in such situations and to direct the movenents and efforts of all persons in the navy

(c) The absence from the scene of action during every movement of actual combat of the regularly appointed commander in-chief the regularly appointed commander-in-chief of the American forces before Santiago.

(d) The fact that, under orders of the department, the said commander-in-chief had been temporarily detached from duty as commander of the American forces before Santiago and assigned to the discharge of certain other duties, which orders he was obeying at the time the battle began.

(e) The fact that, being so engaged in the discharge of such detached duty at the time the Spanish ships emerged from the harbor of Santiago, the commander-in-chief found it impossible to return to any point whence, personally or by means of communication with the ships actually engaged in the conflict, he might resume his authority until after the battle at every point of such arrival had ended.

(f) The fact that whereas the commander-in-chief could not and did not exercise command over the squadron at any time during the actual conflict.

mand over the squadron at any time during the actual conflict, Commodore Schley, as second in command of the American forces before Santiago, and as senior line officer on the spot during every movement of ac-

court sat and wheater derived its author-

THE BEST BARGAINS ALWAYS FOLLOW A BLIZZARD, TOMOR-ROW'S ATTRACTIONS MUST AND SHALL BE GREAT ENOUGH TO TEMPT YOU THROUGH THE SNOW. HERE GOES:

The \$5 Ragians at \$3.88 are double-faced Mackintoshes... The \$10 Coats at \$4.98 are of English kersey, in black and colors....The \$15 Raglans at \$7.98 are of rainproof cloth, suitable for all occasions....The \$20 Raglans and Coats at \$9.98 are satin lined, superior in every respect.... The \$3 Umbrellas at \$1.25 are lisle silk, in black and colors.

The \$1 garments at 49c include Ladies' and Children's Warm Union Suits, Separate Vests and Pants....The 75c garments at 39c include Warm Union Suits, Tights, Vests and Pants....The 50c garments at 25c include Ladies' Vests and Pants, Girls' Union Suits and Boys' Drawers....The 25c garments at 19c include Ladies' and Men's Black and Gray Wool Hose and Children's Union Suits, etc.... The 19c garments at 13c include Ladies' Warmly Fleeced Stockings....Great tables full of these garments near G street entrance.



Children's Remnants.

Third Floor.

The 29c lot includes Drawers and Corset Covers that were 75c. The 79c lot includes Dressing Sacques and Kimonas that were \$2, extra size White Petticoats that were \$1.75 and Short White Skirts that were \$1.50.

Children's Remnants.

98c for \$2.25 Novelty Cloth Dresses, in sizes 2 to 12 years. Waist trimmed with lace and ribbons, skirt lined throughout. Sizes 2 to 12 years. \$1.59 for Infants' Christening Robes, some of Swiss. Elaborately trimmed in laces and fine embroideries. 96c for large Poke Bonnets worth up to \$3.50. All colors, trimmings of fur, ribbons and laces.

\$1.48 for Infants' \$3.98 Baskets, covered with white Swiss and ribbons. Lined with pink material.

Silks.

\$5 for Infants' \$10 Long Coats. Of Bengaline Silk, with double cape. Trimmings of rich ribbons and braids. Warmly lined

Children's Remnants.

\$7.98 for \$15 Long Taffeta Silk Cont, edged with all-silk applique lace, ribbon trimming.



The new 1902 Foulard Silks have been selling so rapidly that many remnants have already accumulated. 45c and 59c per yard for Foulards worth up to \$1 yard. Come early for best lengths, styles and colors. Take elevator to second floor.

25c Yard for \$1 Dress Goods.

Take elevator to second floor and you'll find a great table filled with ends of 75c to \$1 Wool Suitings-at only 25c per yard for choice. Tomorrow's early visitors will find plenty of dress lengths and the season's choicest fabrics for tailored suits.

Trimmings, 2c.

Lengths of 1/2 to 2 yards of various Dress Trimmings at only 2c per length. Call early and be astounded.

Ribbons, 9c.

Lengths of 5 yards and less at only 9c per yard. None were less than 13c yard. Many were

Laces, 3c. Very few were less than 10c

yard. Choice of Point de Paris, Venice and Torchon Laces-at only 3c yard.

Bargains for Housekeepers.

Remnants and anyway shopworn goods are to go tomorrow at next-to-nothing prices. If the reader will be one of the early visitors the very best bargains are positively assured.

Basement Floor.

Second Floor. California Blankets, \$4.50 value. \$2.89
California Blankets, \$5 value. \$3.89
California Blankets, \$6 value. \$3.89
Pillow Cases, 15c value. 10c
Unbleached Sheets, 60c value. 49c
Damask Towels, 25c value. 19c
Huck Towels, 15c value. 10c
Tray Covers, 19c value. 10c

Fourth Floor.

Curtain Corners, 50c value 29c
Curtain Corners, 75c value 49c
Rich Chairs, \$10 value \$3.98
Brass Beds, \$18 value \$9.06
Japanese Screens, \$3.50 value \$1.98
Oak Screens, \$3 value \$1.89
Go-Carts, \$14 value \$8.98
Go-Carts, \$10 value \$6.98

Manicure.

35c for services of expert. No apprentices at the Palais Royal. Balcomy parlor.

PALAIS ROYAL,

A. LISNER.

G and 11th Streets.

Calendars. 29c for 1902 Foot Ball Calendars published at \$2.50. Each has 12 pages.

tually engaged.

and command over the American forces ac-Further argument on this question of

command is to the effect that Cook and Clark, the two ship captains present at the surrender of the Colon, recognized Schley's seniority, and also that Sampson's "order of battle" falled entirely as soon as the Spanish squadron succeeded in passing be-yond the westernmost extremity of the American vessels. All of which, it is submitted, goes to prove conclusively that the opinion of Admiral Dewey was eminently proper and wholly justified by the evidence

and the naval regulations.
"The facts being as herein set forth, your petitioner respectfully urges that only by the action for which he prays can these final and conclusive ends be attained:

"(a) Exact justice to himself.

"(b) Perpetuation in history of the true facts surrounding the battle of Santiago. "(c) Correction of the failure of the majority members of the said court to pass upon this question.

"(d) A final termination of the controversy growing out of the dispute over this question; and

"(e) The creation of a condition which will permit justice to be done those deserving of recognition and reward for the services rendered by them in the services rendered by them. vices rendered by them in connection with the said battle of Santiago." The Passage From Key West.

Exhibit B elaborates and sustains the statements made in the petition respecting the passage of the flying squadron from Key West to Cienfuegos. The court declared that "Commodore Schley did not proceed with the utmost dispatch off Cienfuegos." The counsel declare that the court erred in that statement; that the sailing orders to the squadron did not direct sailing orders to the squadron did not direct it to "proceed with dispatch off Cienfuegos," but the only direction on that points was that "You should establish a blockade off Cienfuegos with the least possible delay." It is declared that this left Schley discretion; that he obeyed orders, and that there was no delay, the squadron proceeding at ten knots per hour. The petitioner declares that this passage was both expeditious and effective, and his conduct undeserving of censure, wherefore the madeserving of censure, wherefore the ma-jority opinion should be set aside, and jority opinion should be set aside, and Dewey's opinion approved. Otherwise he holds commanders will in the future be deprived of all discretion, and the service will be injured. The petitioner objects to the majority report that "Commodore Schley did not blockade that port as closely as possible," and he objects to the use of the word close as referring to distance alone, holding that it means "effectiveness," "adequacy," and that all of the testimony showed that the blockade of Cienfuegos was adequate; that no vessel entered or departed without his permission, and that all proper and customary precautions were taken in the premises. He further declares that the court falled to state all of the pertinent facts regarding the Adula incident, and he asks that Admiral Dewey's rendition of that incident be accepted. cident, and he asks that Admiral Dewey's rendition of that incident be accepted. Lastly in this exhibit, the petitioner deals with the passage from Cienfuegos to Santiago, and again he objects to the majority conclusion, that he should have proceeded with all dispatch, and have disposed his vessels differently. In this connection he submits that his squadron was a unit; that he had no power to atomize it; that in view of the prevailing ignorance of the enemy's location, it would have been the acme of military folly to have disintegrated his squadron; that the nature of the duty expected at Santiago required all of his vessels; that he exercised a proper discretion; that the Eagle did delay his squadron, and that his vessels "were disposed in that

tion and best prepared the squadron to meet General Objections to Findings.

The last exhibit-"C"-is general in character and short. The petitioner objects to the findings of the court as in conflict with the overwhelming weight of evidence, and declares that the majority have ignored his testimony and the whole of his witnesses. and all that part of the government testi-mony favorable to him. The majority did not give him opportunity to bring in proper and convincing evidence respecting the pas-sage to Clenfuegos, and the evidence taken on that point was directly contrary to the opinion rendered. They criticized him for not communicating with the insurgents, when, in fact, McCalla's memorandum did net mention their location, and the memo-randum itself was given only for use in

randum itself was given only for use in connection with certain batteries in Cienfuegos harbor.

They said he should have maintained a close blockade of Cienfuegos when the overwhelming testimony proved that there was a close blockade, and the judge advocate substantially abandoned any charge to the contrary. The majority ignored the uncontradicted testimony proving that the Adula was permitted to go into Cienfuegos in order that information might be obtained through her as to whether the Spanish fleet was then in port, it being clearly promised was then in port, it being clearly promised that the ship would come out within twenty-four hours. It is alleged that the ma-jority failed to give any opinion as to the character of the blockade at Santiago, although the same was included in the eighth specification and by specific direction the court was obligated to give an opinion It is also alleged that the majority en-

tirely failed to determine who was in command at Santiago, a fact which was absolutely necessary to determine properly the propriety of Schley's conduct in connection with the whole campaign. In conclusion it is stated:

clusion it is stated:

"The majority of the court have rejected the whole of the testimony offered on behalf of the applicant, and have not adverted to such testimony, and have entirely ignored the testimony of the applicant himself, who was on the stand for many hours and subjected to the most searching examination, and by so doing they have perverted the ends of justice. That if this testimony was all false they should have so announced; and if all or any part of it was true, the said applicant was entitled to the benefit of it, and by declining to consider or pass upon k they have deprived him of his common law and constitutional rights."

Andrew Stowe's Sudden, Death. Andrew E. Stowe, fifty-five years old whose relatives live at Haverhill, Mass. dropped dead yesterday afternoon at No. 719 8th street southeast, where he had lodgings. The police patrol wagon was called, and the officer in charge hurried to Providence Hospital. When the physicians' there found that Stowe was dead the police conveyed the body to the morgue.

Acting Coroner Glazebrook investigated the rase and gave a certificate of death from natural causes. The deceased was a marbinist, and had worked in the navy yard for a number of years. The police were told he was a veteran of the civil war. Two of his daughters, who live at Haverhill, have been notified of his death.

Traffic officials of the western lines say that the day for secret and cut rates on im, within the content on the spot during every movement of accept under which said tual battle, could and did exercise authority order which presented the strongest forms has passed not to come again.

WILL RAISE THE MONEY.

Business Men's Association Guarantees Fund for G. A. R. Encampment. Those who are interested in providing for the next national Grand Army of the Republic encampment in this city have received assurances that the amount of money necessary for the proper entertainment of the veterans will be forthcoming, which practically assures the gathering here next October of those who wore the biue. The Business Men's Association has pledged itself to raise the necessary fund. Thomas W. Smith, president of the Board

of Trade, said yesterday: "While the direct-ors of the Washington Board of Trade cannot assume any financial responsibility for the coming encampment, I believe the members of the Board of Trade will give it their cordial support."

The District Commissioners were visited yesterday by Commander Stone and Major The District Commissioners were visited yesterday by Commander Stone and Major McElroy, and were informed that as individuals the Commissioners favored the project, and that as soon as the opinions of citizens generally are obtained the heads of the District government will be more than glad to extend a formal invitation to the veterans. Commander Stone assured the

glad to extend a formal invitation to the veterans. Commander Stone assured the Commissioners that it is not the desire of those interested in the encampment to ask Congress for an appropriation.

This evening the board of directors of the Business Men's Association will meet to consider plans for the entertainment of the G. A. R. Commander Stone and Major John McElroy will be present and give the business men information concerning the plans already formulated.

The veterans are looking forward with much interest to the visit of General Ell Torrence, commander-in-chief, February 19, when all of the details for the encampment will be finally made. The committee having the affair in charge expects to raise \$50,000 by popular subscription in the first week it solicits funds.

Crowded Cars and Bad Manners

From the Chicag. News. Any one who has experienced the minor catastrophe of being wedged into an overcrowded street car-and most residents of Chicago have experienced it many timeswill admit that such surroundings are not conducive to good manners. An overcrowded car, like a wrecked rallway train or a sinking ship, brings discomfort to its passengers, taxes their endurance and destroys their calm. The amenities of civilized society give way before the instinct of self-preservation. The strong and the lucky retain their advantages, leaving their companions in misery to shift for themselves.

"Anxiety is the Poison It's had enough as it is; den't make it weres hy worry. When you come down with a heavy cold, get up by the aid of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

The longer you wait the harder it will be.
Now H's easy.
B' CENTS, So CENTS, \$1.00
Per bottle; the largest size cheapest.
At all druggists. Before substitutes.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS CUER IN
ONE MINUTE. ccl2-acw-52-26

00000000000 of Human Life."